

cause for change of attitude that brought a determination to wholesale sabotage can only be conjectured. It may appear to the unfortunates German mind in the light of a protest against the peace terms.

The sinking of the fleet at least will rid the Allies of the problem of determining what is to be done with the ships. For months after their surrender a proposal to sink them was considered and then abandoned, on the fact of general public objection in all the allied and associated countries.

The loss, in any event, is far from as great as figures reported by the Allies. The difficulty of adapting the German models to those followed by other countries, together with technical difficulties of infinite variety, made the naval authorities of all the countries which had claims to share in a distribution of the ships not enthusiastic about the probable division.

## DISPOSAL OF FLEET WAS NOT DECIDED

Naval Experts Favored Scraping or Sinking.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Controversy over the destruction of the German fleet began several months ago when some of the American and British naval experts recommended that the fleet be sunk to avoid disagreement as to the number and type of ships to be assigned to each victorious nation and about the cost.

The American peace delegation, including President Wilson, was reported in press despatches as favoring this plan. The report created widespread comment here, and President Wilson himself authorized a flat denial, characterizing the plan as "absurd."

Secretary of the Navy Daniels also expressed emphatic opposition to the plan. It was contended here that such a move would involve waste of millions of easily scrapped metal in the ships which would have a value, even if they were scrapped, in hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Various other suggestions as to the future use of the German warships were made both here and abroad. It subsequently developed that some of the American naval officers who were acting as advisers to the delegation seriously entertained the idea of sinking the German ships on the ground that they could not be adapted to the naval needs of the allied nations and of the United States.

Testimony before the Senate Naval Committee by several American naval officers supported this contention. Suggestions also were made by the naval advisers of the United States and Great Britain in Paris that the German submarines be sunk. This, however, was not carried out, and German submarines already have been distributed to some of the victor nations. The United States having used five of these enemy craft in the Victory loan campaign.

## EX-KAISER MAY GET HOME NEAR UTRECHT

Conferees Being Held About His German Estates.

By the Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, June 20 (delayed).—Rebelle circles declare that the presence in Amsterdam of visitors from Germany is connected with plans for the future residence of the former Emperor. Discussions are being held about the purchase of a property in Holland lying in a secluded spot within twenty miles of Utrecht, but nothing definite has yet been decided.

Dr. Krieger of the German Foreign Office, who is charged with realization of the former monarch's private property in Germany, has been reported to have been in the German Government intends to deduct a considerable sum as taxation for unearned increment. The amount is being reported at from one to twenty million marks.

Friedrich von Herz, former Chief of the Imperial Civil Cabinet, is said to have come to Utrecht to give Herr Hohenhausen the benefit of his expert advice, he being thoroughly acquainted with the erstwhile ruler's affairs.

Other German officials who are here were busy engaged this afternoon with the ex-Kaiser. Observers here are of the opinion that some movement is afoot, as the services around the castle have been changed since yesterday. The military police, under orders of the War Office, have been removed, but armed country police, under the Ministry of Justice, remain guarding the grounds.

The lanes around two sides of the castle, which hitherto have been open to villagers only, have been closed to everybody. But the other two sides of the castle are still open, although constantly patrolled by police to prevent people from coming too near. The village telegraph office, which hitherto has been open for Government purposes until 11 o'clock at night, hereafter will be closed at 7.30, while the staff has been reduced.

## Troops From Russia Start Home.

BREIT, June 21.—American troops that returned from Archangel on the steamship "Clear" last week are leaving tonight for the United States on the American army transport "Von Steuben." One officer is being detained here for court-martial.

## ALLIES ARE ASKED TO MODIFY DEMAND

Continued from First Page.

Germany must sign the peace treaty, but none can be found here who is willing to assume the responsibility.

## GERMAN NOTE HELD TILL ELEVENTH HOUR

Ebert Government Shows Case of Lost Nerves.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 20 (delayed).—Following its decision to send the Entente another note containing conditions regarding the immediate entrance of Germany into the League of Nations the limitation of indemnity to \$15,000,000,000 and renunciation of their allied efforts to have the former Emperor surrender, the Ebert Government lost its nerve, for the note ended with the declaration that it was impossible otherwise to get a Cabinet that would sign the treaty.

Although the note was written and ready to be despatched, it was withheld until the eleventh hour, as it was feared that the Entente would reject the German proposals.

Matthias Erbsberger is reported to have sent the note to Premier Clemenceau as president of the Peace Conference.

It is known that difficulty is being experienced in securing a majority without the German Democrats for the formation of a government. The conditions named by Herr Erbsberger are those upon which the Democrats would re-enter the majority bloc.

The note also has declared that it desired similar concessions, but its position as to this has not been regarded as an unworkable one.

The Bourgeois was remarkably firm to-day, due to an underlying note of optimism prompted by the feeling that peace would quickly stabilize economic conditions. Industrial securities were in strong demand in view of the anticipated early revival of manufacturing activities on all lines.

The suggestion that the signing of the peace terms be agreed upon condition that a plebiscite be granted in West Prussia and that the German Emperor surrender to the former German Emperor, was abandoned. The Majority Socialist Vorwaerts says editorially:

"We consider such a condition an impossible and even monstrous demand for a plebiscite in West Prussia, it may be comprehended, might be applied, it would be a gigantic national disgrace and a moral slap in the face on the part of the German people if it concluded to make its future destiny dependent upon the fate of a single man and that man exactly the one to whom in a great measure it owes its misfortune and whom in a great part the German people now are cursing because of it."

A league of German officers in a public appeal denounces the demand by the Allies for the former Emperor's surrender as "the most humiliating of all conditions." The appeal continues: "We cannot defend our former commander-in-chief, but we cannot defend the man who has been distributed to some of the victor nations. The United States having used five of these enemy craft in the Victory loan campaign."

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## GERMAN NOTE ASKS IF NEW TERMS BIND

Affirmation of Clemenceau's Letter Sought.

PARIS, June 21.—The Council of Four of the Peace Conference received a note to-day from the German peace delegation asking the Premier Clemenceau's note explaining the repudiation clause of the treaty and having the same force as the treaty itself.

The council at its morning session considered this note, calling in its experts on the question of repudiation.

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## GERMANY REALIZES CASE IS HOPELESS

Leaders Can See No Way to Avoid Signing.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, June 21 (delayed).—Germany will have to sign the peace treaty, and will place her signature on the peace treaty. That is the situation to-day, according to information obtained from within the Government and from the lastest conversations. Only something wholly unexpected is likely to change the situation.

It is likely to-night, Germany will declare that she accepts the peace treaty under protest, in her utter helplessness, and will make two specific reservations: these are that her signature does not mean that she acknowledges sole guilt for beginning the war, and that Germany will not consent to the delivery of the ex-Kaiser and others of her citizens to alien courts for trial. It is possible that she will state her willingness that they be tried in a neutral high court, but that point was not settled to-day.

These conditions added those who are advocating a new Cabinet with Noske as Premier, which would sign the peace treaty. Noske is no statesman, but he is a man of practical views who left the non-signing wing of the Cabinet a week ago. He is a man of practical views who left the non-signing wing of the Cabinet a week ago. He is a man of practical views who left the non-signing wing of the Cabinet a week ago.

Under Secretary David of the Foreign Office and Herman Mueller, a member of the Reichstag, are mentioned as possible candidates for the post of Premier. The choice for Premier seems to lie between Noske and Hermann Mueller and early in the afternoon the choice for Premier was made. The choice for Premier was made. The choice for Premier was made.

While the destiny of more than 60,000,000 people is being decided in these hours of struggle, little is visible outwardly in quiet and peaceful Weimar. The part it is playing in history is of the tremendous battle for peace that is taking place within its borders.

The townspeople are incredibly apathetic and take no interest whatever in the struggle. Only the sleepless eyes, the haggard, drawn faces and the despondent looks in the Grand Ducal Palace and about the city theatre, where the National Assembly committee and party meetings are being held, reflect the happenings in the invisible battlefield behind the closed doors.

## Cabinet Stood 8 to 7.

A decidedly stormy night was passed in the Council Chamber, where the members of the Government were in session with the Versailles delegation until 3:30 o'clock this morning. The delegation unanimously repudiated the ultimatum determination not to sign; that they

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## ASKS NITTI TO HEAD ITALIAN CABINET

King Picks Former Minister of Treasury to Succeed Orlando.

## OPPOSES EXTREME CLAIMS

Former Premier Tittori Will Be Named as Foreign Minister.

Rome, June 21.—King Victor Emmanuel has requested Francesco Nitti, former Minister of the Treasury, to form a Cabinet, the Giornale d'Italia announces semi-officially. Former Premier Tittori will be Foreign Minister, it is added.

PARIS, June 21.—The Temps says that Tommaso Tittori, whose appointment as Foreign Minister in the new Italian Cabinet seems probable, will replace Signor Orlando as principal delegate to the Peace Conference.

Francesco Saverio Nitti, one of Italy's most noted statesmen and economists, has been active in Italian governmental affairs for many years and has held portfolios in two cabinets. Premier Orlando selected him as Minister of the Treasury in the cabinet organized in 1917. Signor Nitti held his post fifteen months, but resigned in January last after a disagreement over the Government's Adriatic policy. He was opposed to what he considered Italy's extreme claims to Fiume and Dalmatian territory. In 1917 he visited the United States as a member of the Italian mission headed by the Prince of Udine, which came here to work out various economic problems.

Signor Nitti was born July 18, 1868, in Meli, Italy. He was graduated in law and became professor of financial sciences and financial law at the University of Naples, which city is his present home. His political career began with his election to the Chamber of Deputies in 1909. He became an authority on political science and finance, and his works on those subjects have been considered of great value. Much of his public activity has been for the development of southern Italy, the making of Naples a great industrial city and the recognition of the value of hydraulic power in agricultural affairs. He has been a leading figure.

During the war Signor Nitti represented his Government in the allied conferences at Paris, and before his resignation from the Orlando Ministry he was suggested as a member of the Peace Conference.

Signor Nitti's son, Lieut. Vincent Nitti, was wounded and taken prisoner in the Austro-German drive on the Tagliamento River in August, 1917.

Francesco Tittori, mentioned as the probable Premier, was Minister of Finance from 1903 to 1905 and from 1908 to 1910. He was Premier for a few months in 1905. When he retired from the Foreign Office in 1910, he was appointed Ambassador to France. He continued in Paris until October 31, 1918, when he retired to private life. Signor Tittori was asked to accompany the Italian Mission to the United States in 1917, but was unable to do so.

Signor Tittori was born in Rome in 1855, and never held ministerial office until 1903, when he became Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## POLICE TO GUARD SIGNING OF TREATY

Especially Precautions Are Made at Versailles.

VERSAILLES, June 21.—Officials of the Foreign Ministry and military authorities attended a meeting at the local prefecture of police to-day to make arrangements for the signing of the peace treaty. The day the peace treaty is signed, the authorities visited the palace this afternoon and examined the plans for police protection for the signing of the peace treaty and the reception of the news from Germany with manifest joy.

A special dinner was ordered for them last night with "peace champagne."

## Aviators' Bodies Identified.

Houston, Tex., June 21.—Lieut. C. E. Gracie, Richmond, Cal., and Lieut. William F. Baer, Detroit, were the two aviators killed when their plane crashed to the ground at Del Rio, Tex., yesterday, according to the official report received at Ellington Field here to-day.

## SHIFT IN GERMANY PLEASES PRESIDENT

Retirement of Scheidemann Means Signing of Treaty, General Belief.

## ITALY CAUSES CONCERN

Overthrow of Orlando Believed to Have Vital Bearing on Future Course.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, June 20 (delayed).—Two occurrences of startling importance greeted President Wilson this morning. The change in the German Government which seemed to bear out all the prognostications of the Allies and make the signing of the treaty certain, and the overthrow of Premier Orlando which, although variously interpreted, seems to be additional evidence of Italian resentment against the President.

The consequences of the events now transpiring in Italy are difficult to forecast, although they are causing a great deal of anxiety in many quarters for the future of the unity of the Allies.

The President was in conference with the American Commission when he received the first reports as to the change in Germany. These reports were fragmentary, but as interpreted by American experts on German affairs, they gave cause for great satisfaction, in which the President shared. The opinion was unanimous that the retirement of Scheidemann meant that Germany would sign the treaty, substitutions being made in the Cabinet for all opponents of the peace policy. The news caused some surprise only because it was not expected so soon.

The hopes of the Allies, based on the first fragmentary reports, consequently ran very high that everything now would go through on scheduled time and that the treaty would be signed Tuesday or Wednesday.

## TWO HELD IN HUGE THEFTS OF FILMS

Syracuse Pair Accused of Handling Stolen Reels.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

SYRACUSE, June 21.—John Van Arnam, 32, former Syracuse University football star and now film broker and circus owner, was arraigned in police court here to-day charged with criminally receiving stolen property.

Van Arnam's arrest grew out of the apprehension here on Friday of Hans Frohman, New York film broker, and the attendant disclosure that Syracuse was the "fence" for approximately \$12,000,000 worth of motion picture films, stolen by a gang of 100 thieves in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago during the past year.

Van Arnam was held under bail for trial June 30. Frohman also was arraigned on charges of receiving stolen goods and his case was adjourned until June 24.

It is not believed that the local suspects were the head of the ring, which is believed to be nationwide, but it is thought that by their arrest the local office has been put permanently out of business and clues valuable in hunting down the rest have been obtained.

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The Italians here who are friendly to Orlando take rather the opposite view. They see in Nitti a complete change in the Italian policy. They do not hold Orlando to blame for the present situation, but they insist that Italy has been treated as Montenegro might be and that President Wilson was one of those responsible for it. All Italy, they assert, is united in the belief that Nitti is an ally of Giolitti and represents the Germanophile party in Italy. He adds:

"It was easy to foresee the use these elements would make of the unfortunate move made by President Wilson some weeks ago." The article accuses Von Buelow and Lichnowski of inspiring the Italian intervention in the Balkans, pointing out that Baron Sontino's newspaper recently printed a side by side a fierce attack on Premier Clemenceau and a eulogistic article on Prince Lichnowski.

More than this, he accuses the Italians of encouraging the Hungarian offensive against the Czechoslovakians, adding:

"These happenings give the Allies in Italy great significance. We are in the presence of a veritable crisis in our alliance."

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## POLICE FLAGS AT HALF MAST

Enright Orders Mark of Respect to William S. Devery.

Flags at Police Headquarters and precinct stations were half masted yesterday by order of Commissioner Enright on the occasion of the death of William S. Devery, formerly chief of police. The order will be in effect until after the funeral on Tuesday.

The first message of condolence was received by the family from Commissioner Enright a few hours after Mr. Devery's death. Messages were also received from William Hinkel, a city marshal; Tom Foley, formerly Sheriff, and Frank J. Goodwin, Democratic leader of the old Ninth ward, Manhattan.

The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock Tuesday in the Church of St. Mary's of the Sea at Far Rockaway, with a squad of policemen as escort of honor. Interment will be made in Calvary Cemetery.

## BRITISH TAKE TO DRUGS

Americans Warned of Same Peril After July 1.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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LONDON, June 21.—The report of the London Coroner to-day says: "owing to the present inadequate supply of good, wholesome beer and the scarcity and expensiveness of light wines and spirits, many people are taking to drugs as palliatives, with dire results. The principal drugs being used are morphine and heroin."

The British respectfully call the attention of Americans to this report and what they may expect after the first of July.

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**Japanese Paper Parasols**

In an indescribable array of Oriental colorings and designs, for decorative purposes or practical use. In paper, oil or gold gilt decorations, diameter 3 ft., \$1.75; 4 ft., \$2.25; 5 ft., \$3.50. Japanese weather-proof oil paper beach parasols, particularly appropriate for use at the sea-side, diameter 52 ins., \$2.50.

**Miscellaneous**

Specially packed baskets of Oriental delicacies, \$2 up; Calcutta Water Coolers, each \$2; Women's Panama Hats, \$4.50; "Sirdar" Cigarettes, package 30c; Straw beach Sandals, 50c and \$1 pair; Straw bathing suit satchels, 25c to 75c; Grass-Porch Mats, 10c, and many others at prices surprisingly small.

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For the Guest Room we have a dainty little Windsor Suite—black enamel and very cleverly decorated. It is composed of Twin Beds, Chiffonade with Mirror, small Dresser with separate Mirror, Writing Table and two Chairs.

For the Living Room we have innumerable Tables of all sizes and styles; Bookcases to match; big, luxuriant Davenports and real comfortable Chairs that one is loath to leave having once occupied them; also Wing Chairs and the smaller pieces that go to complete the furnishing of a room.

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Enough skilled workers—adequate equipment—these are the factors which will determine the date of the restoration of normal telephone service for "The Telephone Capital of the World."

This restoration program is of interest to YOU and we plan to tell you from time to time about its progress in detail so that you may share with us an understanding of the fact that telephone service in New York City is NOW on the way toward normal, but that COMPLETE restoration to pre-war service standards must of necessity be gradual.

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